Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, January 4th

OUR NEW YEAR.

We have taken our last farewell of the venerable Old Year and he has gone to the final resting place of his ancestors. His journey is run; the good and the evil that has been done during his career have gone into history, or been put upon record by the Recording Angel. If any charges stand against us on his book, there they must remain. But, starting with the New Year whose reign is just upon us, we may secure a fair amount on the credit side of Time's ledger, and at the close of the twelve months upon which we have just entered, find a more favorable condition of accounts. That we may do so, it would be well for all of us to let Memory run through the pages of the record, and strike a balance. When this shall have been done, how many will feel that the sum total is to their credit? We fear but few; for the recollection of the errors, faults, perhaps crimes, committed, will not prove flattering to our self-approbation. This record should have been, whether it has or has not, one which would speak our gratitude for many blessings bestowed during the year just passed away.

The American people have been blessed in an eminent degree. It has been a year of peace and plenty. It is true that many of our great men have passed away, but they have left generally a life-record so honorable as to soothe very much the sorrow for their departure. But death has been forbearing to the masses. We have had no furious, blighting epidemics; the sable wings of the Angel of Death have not darkened the whole sky. And while general health has blessed the people, the earth has been prolific. Warm suns and abundant rains have united with the willing soil and the toil of the cultivator to produce the most magnificent result of crops that have ever covered our fields with yellow grain as with gold, and sent away a fleet of ships laden with breadstuffs for the millions elsewhere. And the rains which cause our plains to array themselves in golden grain, replenish also the rocker, the long-tom, and the mill of the miner with gold absolute from the rich deposits among the hills. Labor has been everywhere rewarded. For all this, what should be the gratitude of the people? And are there not still other blessings in prospect? Our towns and farms and homesteads are being brought into available communication with markets, and with each other, by the aid of iron rails and steam; and voices from the wilderness and messages from afar are coming, and will continue to come, often and oftener, as intelligence and forethought continue to increase our means of inter-communication. And we of this section of Marin County who have waited long for the good day coming, have reason to believe that the good day is on its way and will soon be here. Wait patiently and see. There would seem no good and sufficient reason why we should have to wait so long. With one of the finest climates of any spot around the Bay, close to the great city, with a country behind us capable of incalculable production, portions of it offering immeasurable amounts of superior timber, with soil rich and prolific—a country only waiting for quick and reasonably cheap access to market; with the best harbor of the Bay at our very feet; the most available point for shipment of the productions of the coast to the north of us—what is to prevent us from realizing in the near future what we have so often in dreams had foreshadowed? Surely the locomotive bell will soon be heard in our dells and valleys, and commerce will answer from the decks of the fleet that will lie in front of our little town. The promises of the future are greater than the blessings of the past, and thus we hopefully enter upon the New Year.

THE INDIAN QUESTION AND ANNEXATION.

One of the great difficulties that must necessarily be experienced in dealing with the settlement of the Indian question in Arizona, is caused by the unnatural situation of the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. Western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California are in all prominent characteristics of climate, soil, production, mineral resources and topography, a part of one great Territory, which naturally includes also Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California. The future trade and population of this country on both sides of the line are destined to be mutual in interest, homogeneous in race, and united in sympathy.

At present humanity has also a common interest with both sections in the settlement of the Indian question. The Apache has assumed control of the frontiers of Mexico as well as the United States; but while on the north he is made the subject of peace negotiations, reservation theories and gunpowder, on the south he sees only the retreating Mexican. Conflicting policies and modes of warfare will only be sure to prolong the strife and prevent the final consummation of any well devised and executed scheme for the amelioration of his condition, physically and mentally. Until the race of Indians in a country that is actually one in geography and population, are made subject to one general, comprehensive and effective policy, practically, nothing but extermination will ever settle the question. We may hem the Indian in on all sides but one; the latter will give him always a back door exit and a front door entrance to Mexico, as long as the artificial line between the Nations exists.

His desire to depredate, whether discouraged or encouraged, will always be kept alive so long as the opportunity exists. It follows, then, that for this one reason alone, it is very essential to the United States that the Northern States of Mexico should be speedily annexed. The other reasons, viz.: mutuality of trade, commerce, and population, more especially seen in the future, and unity of natural characteristics are more cogent as regards the interests of the world at large; but we think that inasmuch as the Mexican Government has only a nominal settlement upon, and control over its Northern Territory, the settlement of the Apache difficulties in the future Anglo-Saxon population is worthy of great consideration.

ALOHA, HAWAII!

The cry of "Aloha" with which the Kanakas welcome strangers or returning friends, we now utter for our country to their's. The death of their King, the doubt about the rightful succession, the certainty that no native family will survive long enough to maintain a stable dynasty, the anarchical condition of the Administration, the confused state of the finances, and the importance of a political union with the land most closely related to their's by ties of trade, blood, sympathy and law, suggest that the time has come when the Hawaiian group should be annexed to the United States. The islands are too poor to support royalty in respectable style, and too weak to retain political independence by any means save sufferance. The native population, the native tongue, and the native mode of life are dying out and giving way to Americans and Americanism. Our whalers, our steamers, our travellers, and our ports furnish their market. Our people have taught them Christianity and the forms of Constitutional Government. Their admission within the circle of our Union would require no abandonment of anything that they value, the assumption of no burden that would be onerous. They would come in as equals, sharing with our people in all the sacred and inalienable rights of American freedom. General Schofield and General Alexander went to Honolulu last week in an American war-ship, and we presume that their visit means business, without interrupting prosperity, peace, or good feeling. Aloha, Hawaii!

AMONG the measures lately introduced into Congress is the amendment to the Constitution, by which the President is elected by the direct vote of the people, and not by means of electors, as heretofore. This subject has lately been attracting a great deal of popular attention, and we believe the amendment will be carried. As it now stands, there is a possibility, though, of course, not much probability, that one candidate may be elected, while the other has received more votes. Again, a majority of one in a large State, as New York, may overbalance one of fifty thousand in Massachusetts. Again, the electors are not *bound* to cast their vote for any candidate; this was shown at the last election when a number of Liberal electors refused to vote for Gratz Brown as Vice-President, although they had been elected with that understanding. To be sure this will take away the last of State rights, but we may as well vote for the President ourselves as to vote for some other men to do it; it will save expense and trouble, at any rate.

THE rumor has been spread in Washington that the Goat Island question entered into our politics and that the election of Mr. Sargent to Congress showed that our people were in favor of it. That he is in the railroad interest, and therefore in favor of it, is true, but that the people are, is not true, and this rumor is only one of the means by which the friends of the measure seek to advance it. The *Bulletin*, whose position formerly was very hard to define, but which is now most righteously opposed to it, denies that the people are in favor of the grab, and endeavors to get up a large show of popular feeling against it, forgetting all the time that Sargent, its acknowledged champion, was its favorite for Senator.

New Postal Regulations.

The "Fat Contributor" takes exception to the new postal regulations in this wise:

If there is anything more absurd than some of the rulings and instructions of the Post Office Department, we should like to see it. For instance, the following:

"Mail matter deposited in a Post Office for mailing, on which at least one full rate of postage has been paid, should be forwarded to its destination charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery. The unpaid rate is double the prepaid rate which should have been paid at the mailing office."

That it is to say, If A writes B a letter so bulky that the postage is six cents, and only affixes one three-cent stamp, B has to pay six cents on the delivery of the letter. In this way B is punished for the ignorance or neglect of his correspondent.

We have a few improved rulings to submit to the Department:

Monthly magazines, published weekly, must be charged letter postage when delivered daily. Powder magazines, except to regular subscribers, are not permitted to frank their reports.

If no stamp is affixed to a letter, retain it. If, however, the postage is overpaid, letter rip.

If you feel any doubt about a paper going with a one-cent stamp, have two sent.

Signs cannot be sent without paying letter postage, three cents on every letter.

Calico prints, any foreign prince, reprints and footprints, all go as printed matter, and pay taxes accordingly. Vaccine matter must be properly (pock) marked.

Poetry in its various stages, including the Edgar A. Poe stage, must be sent postage paid, whether it ever paid to read it or not.

A Post Master is not permitted to make any material change in the site of his Post Office without affixing a two-cent stamp for every two ounces. He can charge double postage for a sight of the Post Master.

Shirts may be mailed at the rate of two cents for every two ounces of shirt. If the owner's name is on the shirt, letter postage must be charged. This rule is indelible.

A subscriber residing in the county in which the paper is printed can take the paper, provided he pays in advance and urges his neighbors to subscribe. If he does not live in the county in which he resides, and the paper is not printed in the same county where it has its press-work done, then the county must pay double postage on the man—we mean a two-cent county must be affixed to every postage stamp—that is to say, every two ounces of a man, we mean the paper county—the man—well, we must leave this ruling to the discretion of the Post-Master.

Egyptian News.

The present ruler of Egypt is taking the front rank in progress among the Nations of the earth. Geography posts us well in the agricultural resources of the Nile; but beyond the cataracts which interrupt navigation, it is a nearly closed book to the mercantile world.

There is a vast country known as Nubia, Abyssinia, and the Soudan, which consists of vast plains, more extensive than the great plains of our own country, not inferior in fertility, and greatly superior in production, because of perpetual growth in that climate. The elevation compensates for the low latitude. They can grow wheat and corn, cotton, oil and tobacco, coffee, sugar and wine for the consumption of the whole world. The vast mountain ranges in which great lakes are found that are the sources of the Nile, lie beyond this broad region of fertility. They are known to abound in coal, iron, copper, lead, gold and silver. It is the determination of the Pacha to open railway communication to these sources of wealth, and Alexandria, the port of Egypt, on the Mediterranean Sea, will become one of the greatest marts of commerce in the world. Already two hundred miles of this railway are finished and another two hundred miles are in progress. Engineers are at work devising plans to remove or to turn the several cataracts of the Nile, so as to give uninterrupted steam navigation for fifteen hundred miles, and free boating and rafting for one thousand miles beyond. Vast forests cover the great metaliferous mountain chains of Central Africa, which, with cheap labor, cheap food, clothing and shelter, will not fail to change the whole timber trade of Europe.

If Egypt ever had just renown as the granary of the world, it is certainly destined to soon regain and to greatly eclipse its former predominance. This accomplishment is being pushed with unexampled rapidity from two causes, viz.: The simplicity of the engineering on the already well-traced route, and secondly, the one-man omnipotence, that decides and executes on the instant, admitting no hesitance, and rabid against all delay.

Our Central Railway from ocean to ocean is the most notable enterprise of the age, but the works now undertaking in Egypt will far transcend it in boldness of conception, and grandeur of results. A mere outline study must convince every one that there will be changes and disturbances in the fundamental basis of the commerce of the world, such as earth hath not seen, nor the forethought of man conceived, since the beginning of the world. These great and radical changes are not so remote that California can safely slumber in this generation.

THE woman's rights movement is beginning to accomplish something. A married woman will not in future be compelled to allow her husband free access to her correspondence as a late postal decision says: "A married woman has a right to require that letters addressed to herself should not be delivered to anyone but herself or on her order."

IT is stated that one hundred and twenty-five newspapers are published in the city of Philadelphia. What a pity it is, that so much white paper is wasted, as the citizens of that burgh, who wish to keep posted on what occurs in the outside world, are compelled to subscribe for the New York Dailies.

BLACK AND WHITE.—Experiment proves that white letters on a black board are seen at a longer distance and always more clearly than black letters on a white ground.

Small-Pox in the District of Columbia.

According to the report of Dr. Cox, from the Health Office, there have been 740 cases of small-pox in the District during the year. This is rather a gloomy exhibit in a population of 100,000. In view of the fact that the disease prevails now to a more alarming extent than at any time during the year, the necessity of more stringent measures becomes apparent. Out of this number of cases 166 proved fatal. Those who know the class of persons among whom the disease prevailed, and the proverbial thoughtlessness and recklessness, will perceive that the per centage of fatality is remarkably small.—*Washington Chronicle, December 19th.*

DOVER.—The recent fall of Shakspeare's Cliff, November 25th, at Dover, England, has recalled similar catastrophes in the past. On February 24th, 1772, a prodigious fall of rock took place in the evening, the noise of which was heard for several miles, and the road was rendered impassable. A few days previous 100 feet of the castle wall, facing the town, was thrown down, and many inhabitants fled from their houses. In December, 1810, Dover was disturbed by unexpected falls from the cliff. Several persons lost their lives and about six acres of land were swept away.

SOME of the people of Boston wish to have the scarred and blistered columns of the new Post Office, which marked the limits of the great fire, preserved in their present condition instead of being replaced by new ones. They would surely bear an eloquent inscription and serve as an appropriate monument of the conflagration.

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SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, January 4, 1873

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SUNDAY LAW.—The old Sunday law, which for several years has been a dead letter on our Statute books, having been incorporated into the new Code which went into effect on the 1st inst., the question has been asked by many in all the principal towns, whether it will be enforced. It is doubtful whether it can be, at any rate the keepers of public houses at this place, propose to keep open as heretofore. If any eagle-eyed officer should arrest them, jury trials will be demanded, and an acquittal will be confidently expected.

THE ROADS.—The rainy weather during the past week has put the roads in a very bad condition. Travel has been somewhat impeded, and Burge's stage has not been able to make regular trips further than Bolinas. The schooner with the lumber for the new station houses to be put up at Lone Tree Gulch, and Bay Lagoon, was expected at Bolinas on Thursday evening. Hands are in waiting, and as soon as the lumber is landed work will be commenced.

THE "RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA."—We have received the December number of the *Resources of California*, published in San Francisco, by J. P. H. Wentworth & Co. As usual, it is brim-full of interesting matter pertaining to our State. Mr. Wentworth, who is an enthusiast on the subject, has spared no pains to make it as full and as reliable as possible, and we know of nothing which will better answer the inquiries of our Eastern friends as to the climates and products of California.

CATCHING SALMON.—A party of Portuguese ranchmen, visited the Lagoon recently, for the purpose of catching salmon, now quite plentiful in the streams from the Lagoon to Redwood on Tamalpais. The party were rewarded by catching forty salmon, Pedro and Schultz also went up to the streams this week, and had lively sport in harpooning the salmon; they caught ten weighing fourteen pounds each.

OBSERVANCE OF NEW YEAR.—The year 1873 was ushered in by a salute of guns, and merry making at Schultz's on Tuesday night, and the jollification kept up until the "wee sma' hours." On New Year's day the honored custom of making calls, was observed by all our residents. Everybody kept open house, and the salutations of the season were pretty freely exchanged.

A MARRIAGE.—Last Sunday, S. Heber Wood was united in wedlock, to Miss Susie W. Jones, at the residence of Major Harry Cobb, the Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, officiating. Quite a large party of friends came over from San Francisco to witness the ceremony. The company were most hospitably entertained, and many were the bumpers drank to the prosperity and happiness of the newly married couple, in their journey through life.

Centennials.

Doctor Parnard Van Oven, a medical writer of great talent, says: "There can be no doubt that health is the natural condition of man, and that we ought to pass through life in a state of vigor, enjoying every day of our existence. It is imperiously our duty to study the best means of promoting so happy a condition. Doctor Van Oven gives tables of 7,000 persons who lived ages from 100 to 185 years. A noteworthy instance of what simple and regular living will effect is afforded by Carnaro, the Venetian, who had almost killed himself by excesses at the age of forty. He then became strictly attentive to his diet and course of life, and lived sixty-four years longer – to the age of 104.

"How few really die of old age!" observes Doctor Van Oven. "Parr's death at 152 was premature, induced by a foolish change from the ample diet and active habits of a peasant to the luxurious ease and exciting foods and drinks of a country gentleman. His body was examined by the great Harvey, who found all the organs in so sound a condition, that, but for intemperance and inactivity, he would, in all probability, have lived many years longer." An English gentleman named Hastings, who died in 1850, at the age of 100, rode to the death of a stag at ninety. Thomas Wood, a parish clerk, lived to 160, and "could read to the last without spectacles, and only kept his bed one day." J. Witten, a weaver, was "never sick, never used spectacles, hunted a year before his death, and died suddenly," at the age of 102. Francis Atkins "was porter at the Palace Gate, Salisbury; it was his duty to wind up a clock at the top of the palace; and he performed this duty until within a year of his death, at 102 years of age. He was remarkably upright in his deportment, and walked well to the last." Margaret M'Dorval, a Scottish woman, who died at 106, "married thirteen husbands, and survived them all." Cardinal de Salis, who died in Spain, in 1785, at the age of 110, used to say, "By being old when I was young, I find myself young now that I am old. I led a sober, studious, but not lazy or sedentary life; my diet was ever sparing, though delicate; my liquors the best wines of Xeres and La Mancha, of which I never exceeded a pint at a meal, except in cold weather, when I allowed myself a third more; I rode and walked every day, except in rainy weather, when I exercised for two hours. So far I took care for the body: and as to the mind, I endeavored to preserve it in due temper by a scrupulous obedience to the Divine commands, and keeping (as the apostle directs) a conscience void of offence toward God and man." J. Jacob, a native of Switzerland, "when 127 years old, was sent a deputy to the National Assembly of France." He died the following year. Others might be mentioned, but we have only room to add that, within the past two centuries and a half, ten well certified cases of individuals in England and Wales living to ages ranging from 152 to 200 years, have occurred; and here, in modern times, we have repeated the length of days commonly believed to belong exclusively to the patriarchal ages.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

—The shed on Beale-street wharf, broken down some ten days ago, is nearly repaired.

—The city prison is a foul-smelling place, because there are so many nasty prison-birds caged therein.

—The California *Republican*, published for some time in this city, has gone down among the dead papers.

—Laying out plans of operations for the Spring campaign is now the principal business of stock brokers.

—An Eastern paper says: Mr. Aschalgapisoff Hownowsonisky is the chief ink slinger on the Alaska *Herald*.

—An epidemic of black-eyes broke out on the water front yesterday morning, and a great many are suffering from an attack of the disease.

—The low water and high mud at Broadway wharf, caught the steamer *New World* on Wednesday night, and caused a delay of half an hour.

—Druggists are having their certificates of registration renewed, in accordance with the Pharmacy Act, which requires them to be renewed yearly.

—A Chinaman, who was about returning to China without having settled with a creditor, has been arrested and held for the result of a civil suit.

—Hon. Sam. G. Arnold, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, also an ex-United States Senator for that State, is at present in the city at the Grand Hotel.

—In walking about the streets yesterday one could see plenty of evidence that New Year's dinners did not render entire satisfaction to those who had eaten them.

—The trial of Russell, for the murder of James Crotty, has been set for Monday next, Messrs. Barber and Crane have been appointed by the Court to conduct the defence.

—An accident to the press on which the *Evening Bulletin* is printed caused that paper to miss the mail yesterday and to reach subscribers at a much later hour than usual.

—Between five and six hundred thousand dollars were paid into the Tax Collector yesterday. After Saturday the addition of five per cent. must be made upon all taxes remaining unpaid.

—A gentleman while dressing himself on New Year's day, in a room on the corner of Vallejo and Front streets, was made just a little nervous by having a pistol ball crash through the window, whistle past his ear and bury itself in the wall. He don't relish being made a target of in that manner.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

—A despatch from Santa Barbara says: The steamer *Kalorama* sailed at midnight, and the steamer *Pacific* about two o'clock this morning for San Francisco.

—Workmen are hard at work in the new hotel, Santa Barbara, adjusting furniture, laying carpets, etc. It is expected to be open to the public in about ten days.

—Says a despatch from Salt Lake, January 2d: New Year passed off quietly. The weather is mild. It is worthy of note that the thermometer has not stood below 30 degrees above zero thus far this season.

—Railway matters are receiving much attention in Salt Lake. Four new narrow-gauge roads are projected. Superintendent Sharp of the Utah Southern road, has gone East to hurry forward iron, to push that road toward Ploche.

—Says a Santa Rosa despatch of the 2d: This morning the Pacific Methodist College commenced their new term with 130 scholars—a great portion of them coming from all parts of the State. Over fifty new students are expected during this month.

—There is an excitement in Sitka over the recent discovery of a new quartz lead in the vicinity of Silver Bay Rock. The ore has been brought to town, and showing a richness of gold. It has been pronounced by the best judges that it will assay $100 to the ton.

—A stranger at Visalia attempted to pass a forged note for $7,000, purporting to be drawn by D. O. Mills, of San Francisco, on business houses here a day or two ago, but the forgery was detected by telegraph, and officers attempted to arrest him, but he escaped with a horse from a livery stable, taking to the lake in a boat as the officers reached the shore.

—The editor of the Santa Barbara *Press* telegraphs as follows: There was quite a sensation created here yesterday morning by a statement in the *Times* of this place that the scarlet fever is prevalent here, and very fatal. I have to-day consulted five leading physicians of the town and each declares that he knows of not a single case of scarlet fever in the town. A fever of a mild type, accompanied by a slight eruption, but not contagious, has been somewhat prevalent for a few weeks. No case has proved fatal so far as can be learned.

—A Santa Rosa despatch of January 2d says: Yesterday afternoon Arnold Kostar, from Timber Cove, delivered to the Sheriff, John H. Starr, the last one of the five prisoners who escaped on Christmas from the County Jail of Sonoma county. It appears that Starr was stopping at Kostar's house on Monday night and left there early the next morning. After he had gone, Mr. Kostar believed, from the description he had read in the papers, that Starr was one of the fugitives who had escaped from the County Jail. He thereupon followed him and questioned him about the escape. Starr acknowledged that he was the runaway prisoner. Mr. Kostar then arrested him and brought him to Santa Rosa. The Sheriff paid him the reward offered, and Starr, until further orders, is once more the guest of Sheriff Latafie.

Views of San Francisco.

THE Rev. Dr. Quint, of New Bedford, on his return from a visit to California, entertained his congregation with a lecture, describing what he saw and his impressions. We extract the following from his lecture as published in the *Mercury*, on San Francisco.

The scenery and history of San Francisco are alike wonderful. Twenty-five years ago, only a few adobe houses were here, where now is a city of 175,000 inhabitants, exporting $50,000,000 of gold annually, and large quantities of many other metals. Steamers run to every quarter of the Eastern hemisphere. Education is liberally fostered by the State, the press is conducted with great ability, and the people are remarkably hospitable. As the city is the gateway of communication with the East, it has a varied population, and people of every religious belief. Here is the Indian, with his dim faith in the Great Spirit; the Buddhist temple, and the Catholic and Greek churches all have their devout worshippers; the most magnificent church, internally, in San Francisco, is a Jewish synagogue, while Protestant churches in all denominations flourish.

There is more religious toleration in San Francisco than in most places, and more of a feeling that men are entirely sincere in their views. A minister, as a minister, is of no account whatever. He is not respected for his coat or necktie. But they measure men by quality, and if a preacher has the right ones he will be heard, and will do much good. The theological differences of the New England schools are unheard of here. The postive faith is that which best succeeds. Their religion is like their money, which is real, and not the trash we have. They said they would have gold and silver, and they got it, just as we might. Of course with all the goodness, there is much evil, but the speaker didn't loose much time in looking for it.

—A Memphis paper defines advertising to be "a blister which draws customers."

AGRICULTURAL.

THE MARKET VALUE OF SHORT HORN CATTLE.—The *Irish Farmer's Gazette*, of recent date, gives an account of a sale of sixty-one head of cattle, which averaged £253 each.

"A bull brought the astounding sum of £1,732,10s; a calf nine days old, £262,10s; another two months old, fetched £521; and a cow, £945. These are facts which the croakers who go about, shaking their heads, and declaring that short-horn breeding is on the decline, will do well to mark, and learn, and inwardly digest.'"

The price of the bull in gold would be over eight thousand dollars, or in currency, about nine thousand five hundred dollars! Animals of rare blood, bred on this side, have recently been exported to Great Britain, where they brought enormous prices on account of the strains of blood to which they belonged being greatly sought for.

SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.—The Brazilian doctors now use the juice of the the famous Eucalyptus plant as a substitute for quinine, and with astonishing success; in fact it threatens to supersede the famous febrifuge. When Eucalypti are planted no fever of any kind ever appears. There can be no stronger stimulus to push on the culture of this beautiful and swift growing tree in this country. And here is another.

A new febrifuge, said to be an excellent substitute for quinine, is reported to have been discovered in France, which is much cheaper than quinine. This substance consists of the green leaves of the laurel, or "Laurus Nobilis," which are dried in a close vessel on a fire, and are afterward reduced to fine powder, of which one gramme, or 15.5 grains, may be taken as a dose in a glass of cold water. Forty-six and a half grains, it is asserted, are sufficient to effect a cure, and it has ever been successful in African fevers of long standing, against which quinine was ineffectual.

AUSTRALIAN farmers appreciate blooded stock. At a recent auction sale in Melbourne, one ram brought £225, and others brought prices ranging from £130, £110, down to £45 each. We have not heard of any of our California bred sheep having ever realized so high a price.

THE following from an English paper is an example of the honor and glory acquired by exhibiting at the so called agricultural fairs:—Mrs. Beans, (who has successfully exhibited a pig)—There was the train there and back—that's over a pound; an' board and lodging, thirty shillings; an' the entrance fee, ha'f a sovereign. But we've got a medal, anyhow, and that's worth sumthin.' Mr. Beans—You're right there, missus, maybe five bob.

The Postal Telegraph Bill.

Representative Palmer has made an exhaustive report to accompany his bill providing for the establishment of the postal telegraph service. The bill will, no doubt, receive the almost unanimous approval of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Palmer gives some very interesting statistics relative to the effect upon the press of England by the reduction of telegraph tolls as follows: Formerly the English telegraphs sent news reports to only 144 towns; in a year afterward the Post Office sent news reports to 365 towns. The telegraph companies sent reports to only 174 journals. In the year afterward the Post Office sent them to 467 journals. The companies sent during the session of Parliament nearly 6,000 words of news daily; during the remainder of the year 4,000 words daily. The Post Office, in the year afterward, sent during the session of Parliament nearly 20,000 words daily, and during the remainder of the year 15,000 daily. The increase in private business was in the same ratio.

He claims under the present system of telegraphing in the United States that there is not an adequate degree of accuracy, secresy or promptness in delivery of messages.

Telegraph offices are often placed in charge of boys of immature experience and education, located in rooms devoted to other kinds of business, and protected from the intrusion of curious, mischievous visitors by insufficient barriers. The Post Office department is sworn to secresy. On the other hand, the telegraph operators are under no legal obligation not to divulge the contents of messages. He estimates the cost of obtaining existing lines at a little over $46,000,000.—*Germantown Chronicle.*

Horrible Tragedy.

The *Independence Belge* relates an occurrence of a terribly tragical nature that happened in Brussels about three weeks ago. Mr. Edmond F., the manager of an iron foundry in that vicinity, was visiting one of the most frequented beer gardens in Brussels, when a friend of his became involved in a quarrel with a young officer. Mr. F. took his friend's part and high words followed, which led to a duel on the succeeding morning, when Mr. F. shot the young officer through the heart. Two days afterward he was called upon in his house by a woman who appeared greatly agitated. He invited her into the reception room, where she raised her veil, disclosing the now faded features of a girl whom Mr. F. had seduced and abandoned thirty years before. In impassioned language she informed him that the young man he had lately slain was his own son. She then drew a revolver and shot her betrayer twice, killing him instantly, and immediately after fired a third and fatal shot at herself. She lived long enough to relate the above circumstances, for the horrible tragic details of which it would be difficult to find a parallel.

A FRENCH paper relates the following anecdote of the founder of the great banking family of Rothschilds, who, it states, was at that time a pedlar: One day he was going to a neighboring town, laden with a roll of cloth to sell at a fair, when he was overtaken by another pedlar who followed the same road with a similar object, but who, more fortunate than himself, was driving an ass carrying his stuff. Conversation began between these two honest tradesmen, when one said to the other, whom we may call Rothschild the First "Ease yourself of that burden and put it on the ass." This was done, and they journeyed on till they came to a deep and narrow ravine, across which a single plank served as a bridge. The ass was going over, followed by his master, when the prudent Rothschild, impelled by some unaccountable presentiment, said, "Wait a moment; I will take back my cloth, it is all my fortune, and accidents happen so frequently." At the same time he resumed his load, and while fixing it on his shoulder, the ass and his master stepped upon the plank, which sunk under their weight, and they disappeared into the chasm. Mr. Rothschild remained in safety on the bank, bearing with him the nucleus of the enormous fortune which his descendants now possess.

NOTICE.—The old Saucelito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, or moderate terms, with perfect title.

GET THE SAUCELITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.

	Miles.		Miles.
To San Francisco....	5	To Tennessee Valley.	3
" Reed Ranch.....	6	" the Lighthouse...	3¾
" San Rafael.....12½		" Olema.....30	
" Bolinas.....23		" Petaluma.....31	

New Advertisements.

Sausalito Land and Ferry Company—Location of Works and Property, Sausalito, Marin county, State of California—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the seventeenth (17th) day of December, A. D. 1872, an assessment of Six ($6) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, not the property of the Company, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the **Eighteenth day of January**, A. D. 1873, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on **Thursday**, the **Sixth** (6th) **day of February**, A. D. 1873, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. H. SAYRE, Secretary.

Office—Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. d21

Sausalito Land and Ferry Company.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 4, Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of Montgomery and California streets, San Francisco, on **Wednesday**, the **Eighth** (8th) **day of January**, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

d2t J. H. SAYRE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company has been called to be held on MONDAY, the thirteenth day of January, 1872, at the office of the Company, No. 319 California street, in the City and County of San Francisco, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Election to commence at 11 A. M., and close at 3 P. M.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1872.

By order, DAVID W. WALKER,

de14-td Secretary.

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express

CHANGE OF TIME.

LEAVES OLEMA, BOlinas and Woodville, at 9 o'clk, for Saucelito, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Connecting with **2:30** o'clock Boat.

Returning, leaves Saucelito on arrival of **11** o'clock Boat,

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS.

Accommodations for Pleasure Parties. Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.

NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.

au31 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

Business Lots on Favorable Terms.

FOR Sale in Block Sixteen (16), Turney Valley varying in size from 25 to 60 feet frontage. Apply to H. A. COBB,

4t. President, S. L. & F. Co.

FOR RENT.

THE COTTAGE HOUSE ADJOINING Rety's Restaurant. Apply to H. A. COBB,

au3 President, S. L. & F. Co.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

AND

CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH

TO

LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUCELITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.

W. H. J. BROOKS,

je15-tf 624 Clay street, San Francisco.

MONEY BORROWERS are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 5 years, optional with the borrower, at lowest rates; interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of wines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairying and stock raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have same advanced to them, and charged out of their loans when consummated.

FARM OWNERS wishing to SELL their land and improvements, together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready moneys to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to S. P. WHITMAN, 313 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco.

The Use of Apples.

As we know that tons of apples are annually wasted in our county, for lack of a market, we copy the following recipes by Flora Tremaine in the *Prairie Farmer*, for the utilizing of them, for the benefit of our lady readers.

APPLES AND THEIR USES.

The simplest way of cooking apples is to bake them, putting a little water in the pan to prevent burning. They are much improved if some sugar and bits of butter are also added. Another mode is to pare and punch out the cores with an apple corer, fill each hole with sugar and some slips of lemon peel, or a few drops of essence of lemon, pour in two or three tablespoonfuls of water and bake. When done take them out as whole as possible, and when cold pour over rich sweetened cream. No dish of preserved fruit equals the delicious flavor of apples prepared in this way.

TO MAKE APPLE JELLY.

Quarter the apples, removing the stem and blossom ends (the seeds and skin add to the flavor.) Cover with water and stew till soft. Turn the whole into a flannel bag, and set it in a colander to drain. By shifting the bag occasionally or slightly pressing it the juice will run more freely. Measure the juice into a tin pan, boil and skim till no more scum rises then add one pound of white sugar to every pint of liquor. If cooked enough the jelly will begin to form as soon as the sugar is dissolved, if not it may be a few days before it is firm. The secret of making the finest jelly is to sufficiently boil the juice of whatever fruit is used before the sugar is added, for if done afterward the jelly will be dark and gummy. The pulp in the bag can now be turned into the colander and rubbed through to separate the skins and seeds, then sweetened till agreeable to the taste, and spiced if you like. This will be

APPLE MARMALADE.

A solid jelly like substance, which is very nice to eat with meats particularly, if left rather sour. Jelly and marmalade are made from Siberian Crabs in precisely the same way. As apple jelly has only a delicate taste of its own, it may be made into pine-apple, strawberry, raspberry, &c., &c., by simply adding to it the essence of these fruits before it is put into cups or jars.

TO PRESERVE APPLES.

Pare and quarter medium sized fruits, and if they cook readily sprinkle them well with sugar and let them lay over night to toughen; if naturally slow to cook this will be unnecessary. Make a rich sirup of white sugar and putting in as many quarters as the pan will hold without crowding, simmer a short time, being careful to remove before they break in pieces. Add fresh apples till all have been partially cooked, returning those previously taken out, to the sirup, till all are tender, when apples and sirup are put together. Strain the latter if any particles of fruit are in it. Season with a few lemons sliced, from which all seeds should be removed, as they will give a bitter taste.

APPLE CUSTARD.

Take a pint of stewed apples made perfectly smooth, cooled and sweetened, one pint of milk, and four eggs well beaten, mix, grate nutmeg over the top, and bake twenty minutes or half an hour, according to the depth of the dish.

APPLE DUMPLINGS,

Famous in song and story, are easily made by rolling out common bread dough about half an inch thick into which shortening has been previously kneaded. Having pared and punched the cores from medium sized apples, set one on the dough, fill the holes with sugar, flavor with essence or peel or lemon, and cut out a piece of dough large enough to draw up round the apple and pinch together over it. Butter a plate, put on as many as it will hold and set in a steamer to cook an hour or more, according to the size of the dumplings. Eat with sweetened cream or any pudding sauce. If preferred soda biscuit dough can be used instead of raised crust.

APPLE SHORTCAKE,

A dish always welcome to the tea table; the crust of soda biscuit, (one quart of flour, two level teaspoonsful of cream of tartar and one of soda, thoroughly mixed by being passed through a sieve, a pinch of salt and butter or lard the size of an egg well rubbed into the whole, with enough sweet milk to wet as soft as can be rolled.) Divide the dough and roll each piece as large as the plate which is to receive it, spread one with butter, laying the other upon it, this will make the cake separate easily after it is baked. It is finished with a thick layer of stewed sweetened and flavored apple between the crusts. Eat with any kind of sirup or cream.

APPLE PIES

Are nicer when filled with raw sliced apples; then baked and the upper crust removed, while the apple within is mixed, sweetened, buttered if you like, and flavored with nutmeg; when the crust is again replaced. This must never be attempted with apples that are at all tough or you will be inclined to doubt that it is the best way to make pies.

APPLE FRITTERS.

One half pint of sour milk, the same of cream, or one pint of sour milk, with one tablespoonful of melted butter, a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of soda. Put in enough flour to make it as stiff as can be stirred with a spoon, adding sliced apples. Fry in hot lard like doughnuts. First dip the spoon in the boiling grease before taking out the spoonful of batter which makes each fritter, otherwise the dough will stick to the spoon. Eat with sugar or any kind of sirup; of course maple is the best. These fritters are delicious without the apple.

FOR APPLE BUTTER.

Boil away new cider one-half, then, a few at a time, drop in apples pared and quartered, adding more when the previous ones are cooked soft. Stew slowly and with great care, as it is difficult to prevent the thickening mass from scorching. When nearly done add ground cinnamon and cloves to suit the taste. Allow one and a half bushels of prepared apples for one barrel of cider before it is boiled. If the cider is from sweet apples, use sour ones to thicken with, and *vice versa*, but I have eaten delicious apple butter where no regard had been paid to this rule. An iron kettle must not be used as it will blacken and otherwise injure the contents.

CIDER APPLE SAUCE.

Boil down sweet cider till one-fourth its original quantity, pare and core sweet apples and boil in the cider till tender.

TO PICKLE APPLES.

Make a liquor of one quart vinegar, one pound of brown sugar, two tablespoonsful of allspice, two tablespoonsful of cloves, three tablespoonsful of cinnamon; boil, let it cool and drop in small apples. If tough, they should be boiled or steamed enough to be tender, but not to break the skin.

DRIED APPLES

May be preserved from worms by tying them closely in paper bags with a few sassafras chips.

An apple stuck entirely full of whole cloves will puzzle your frends to tell what it is, both by its singular appearance and delightful fragrance. It will keep unchanged for years.

Nothing will reduce inflammation of the eyes, sooner than applications of stewed apples.

I have designed only to give recipes of every day utility gathered from the experience of my own and other households. For elaborate preparations of the apple I would refer you to the library of cook books, in which the six on my shelves are by no means deficient.

FLORA TREMAINE.

ROCK ISLAND CO., ILL.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

A NEW kind of electric signal has recently been introduced on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, between Northumberland Station and Sunbury. The signaling arrangement consists of a box having two openings in front about a foot in diameter, and is mounted on a post. Inside the box is a revolving screen, worked by an electro-magnet, and which is made to show either a red or white signal through the openings, at the will of the operator. The signal apparatus in each box is connected by wires with the telegraph office on the opposite side of the river. In each of these offices is a little miniature signal, also worked by electricity, which faithfully copies the movements and indications of the large one at the other station, together with an electric bell.

The operation of signalling a train is conducted as follows:—

The ordinary color of the signal at Northumberland is red, indicating "danger." When a train arrives from the West, the operator at Northumberland gives a signal to the one at Sunbury by a certain number of strokes on the bell. If the track is clear, Sunbury responds by pressing down a little knob on his instrument, which changes the Northumberland signal to white, which gives notice to the engineer of the train that he may proceed with safety. At the same time the operator at Northumberland sets the Sunbury signal red, which prevents any other train from coming in the opposite direction. At the instant the large signal is changed at the opposite end of the line, its movements are copied by the miniature in the office, so that the operator, by merely glancing at it can at any time ascertain the position of the other signal. The advantages claimed for this system are that it is a great saving in time and that the possibility of mistakes on the part of the operator is greatly reduced.

THE gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are largely in excess of last year, as the following statement will show:

Gross earnings, Jan. 1, 1872, to Nov. 1, 1372 (ten months),	$18,228,559
Same time last year,	15,630,104
Increase,	$2,508,455

SEVERAL of the Eastern railways are introducing an improvement in their locomotives, by which the unwieldy stacks on the engines are reduced to a straight narrow flue. The contrast between them and the old style is quite marked. The change is effected by using perforated exhaust pipes, in the engines, by this means avoiding the necessity for the use of cones or netting, hence the smaller size and consequent neater appearance of the forward part of the locomotive. Among the roads using the improvement are the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis, and the Terre Haute lines.

A WOMAN of color attempted to enter the ladies' car on the Iron Mountain at St. Louis, when the brakeman insisted she should take the forward car. She declined and entered, when the brakeman led her out. She then sat down on the platform, and the conductor seeing her told her to get up and go forward. She refused, when he gently but forcibly set her on the ground. She has brought suit against the Company, and the case is looked on as a test one. The railroad men say they have the right to designate the cars and seats which each passenger shall occupy, and the separation of races is in accordance with custom, and is demanded by the dominant race.

ONE fact connected with Pacific Railroad enterprises, revealed in the ninth census reports, is the large amount of money loaned by and owing to the Government. Besides the immense amount of land donated to the several railroads, we find that the Union Pacific owes to the United States $27,236,512; the Central Pacific, $27,855,680; the Central Branch Union Pacific, $1,600,000; the Kansas Pacific, $6,303,000; and the Sioux City and Pacific, $1,628,320, making a total of nearly $65,000,000. From these large amounts it is pretty well known that individuals here and there all over the country connected with these companies have realized fortunes which are counted by millions.

ONE by one the broad-gauge railroads of the country are abandoning the six-foot gauge and narrowing down to four feet eight and one-half inches. The latest company to take the step is the Grand Trunk, which has changed its gauge between Buffalo and Port Sarnia. This step is preliminary to the abandonment of the broad-gauge by the Grand Trunk Company over its whole line, and opens a new through line of unbroken gauge from Boston and New York to the West. As things now seem to be tending, we doubt if there will be an important line on the continent five years hence of wider gauge than four feet eight and one-half inches.

A little school girl in attempting to cross the railroad track in Maryland avenue, near Seventh street, Washington, had her shoe caught in the rail, and was unable to extricate herself. A train came along immediately after, and the engineer not knowing that the child was fast, failed to stop the train; but finding that something was the matter with her, so that she could not move, he slowed up the train, and going out on the cow-catcher seized her and with a smart pull extricated her from her perilous position.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Country Gentleman* estimates that the exhibition of Barnum's Circus at Champagne, Illinois, was at a cost to that county equivalent to about ten thousand bushels of Indian corn at twenty cents a bushel: "the price of admission being two and a half bushels for adults, and for children five pecks."

THE New York *Herald* gives the following cure for the dropsy which is so fatally following the horse disease: "The remedy which seems to have been most successful for the dropsy, thus far, is complete rest and the use of the following recipe: Two eggs, one ounce of spirits of turpentine, and two ounces of sweet oil three times a day.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. GRANT.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial* says: "A volunteer soldier of the late war, with whom I am acquainted, a man of truth and honor, who was with Gen. Grant at Vicksburg and other important places, tells the following: 'A fop of a Lieutenant, with a $300 suit on his back, kicked a soldier, who among others was unloading a boat, but as the Lieutenant thought was rather slow. A common-looking man, without any shoulder straps, walked up to him and inquired the company and regiment to which he belonged. He named them. Said the man without shoulder straps, 'Go and report yourself to your superior officer, dismissed by order of General Grant.' The Lieutenant departed, crest-fallen, and the General rolled up his sleeves and assisted the boys to unload the boat.'"

HOW DICKENS LABORED ON HIS WORKS.—In the second volume of Forster's Life of Dickens, just published, the inner workings of the great novelist's mind are portrayed, and we see that he thoroughly entered into the spirit of the characters he depicted; he enjoyed this abstraction of himself from the actual world to live for a time in the ideal, and speaks of feeling the keenest relish for his self-imposed work. This was the secret of his success, but it is a mistake to suppose that he dashed anything off or wrote hastily or negligently. On the contrary, he was a slow writer, and took the greatest pains to perfect his work as he went on. Such should be the case with all writers who desire to live in the remembrance of posterity.

A WRITER from Paris tells us that: A few days ago the general servant of a gentleman entered, "like Niobe, all tears," his wife's chamber, sobbing: "O madam! O madam!" "What is the matter, Francoise?" "Madam, I have stuck a fork into my finger." "Oh, that's nothing, Francoise; you will not feel it to-morrow." "I should not feel afraid, madam, if I was sure the fork was silver." "You may then be perfectly easy; the fork is—all our forks are silver." "Oh, then I don't feel alarmed; but I was fearfully frightened, for I thought the fork was plated." The next day Francoise disappeared, taking all the forks with her.

THE New York *Mail* says: You never can be absolutely sure of your man, it is so easy to be mistaken as to personal identity. A Baltimore grocer was defrauded the other day out of a large amount of butter, and found a man who, he was perfectly satisfied, was the rascal who cheated him. The look, dress and manner were the same, and he could not possibly be mistaken, and yet the accused proved to be a highly respectable clergyman, and it was shown that he was conducting religious services in his church at the very time of the butter transaction. Nothing but "a alleybi" saved his clerical skirts from the taint of stolen butter.

"PLON-PLON" and his wife, the amiable Princess Clothilde, are living quietly at Milan, enjoying the sympathy excited by their recent expulsion from France and exchanging frequent visits with Prince Umberto, the heir apparent of the Italian crown, and his wife, who reside in the royal castle at Manza. It is remarked that the French exile rides about in a very modest brougham; and the fact is favorably commented upon as suiting the falling fortunes of the family, but it excites no surprise in those who know of the habitual penuriousness of that Prince.

HOW HE WAS SILENCED.—At a recent meeting in which there was much religious interest, an old man gave expression to his joy by shouting, and continued it until it began to interrupt the services. At length Brother H. said to Brother W.: "Go, stop that old man's noise." He went to him and spoke a few words, and the shouting man at once became quiet. "Brother H.," asked Brother W., "what did you say to the old man that quieted him so quick?" Brother W. replied, "I asked him for a dollar for foreign missions!"

BONES.—About seventy-five car-loads of bones, gathered from the plains of Western Kansas, the frames of defunct buffaloes and Texas cattle, have been sent over the Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroads during the past season. A large part of them have gone to Wilmington, Del., where the best are selected for combs, knife-handles, etc.; the next best are ground into dust, and used in refining sugar; and the refuse is ground into meal for fertilizing purposes.

THE Fort Wayne (Texas) *Democrat* has seen one of the men hanged in Earth county a short time ago. "He said that when the cart was being drawn from under him and he was being launched at last out of this world, he caught the rope in his teeth and remained suspended in that manner until his would-be executioners were out of sight, when he ascended the rope and released himself. He says he cut down one of the other men, but was unable to resuscitate him."

LARGE quantities of salted beef and pork have recently been exported to Switzerland from the great commercial ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Some of these meats have been represented to the Swiss Government as unfit for use, and, in consequence, the authorities have ordered the Inspector General to carefully examine all foreign imported meats, and to collect a tax of $1 25 on each barrel, to pay the price of inspection.

THE Bishop of Lincoln, England, has exposed himself to censure for sustaining one of his rectors in omitting a portion of the burial service. The portion admitted speaks of the deceased as dying "in sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection." The deceased having been a man who had placed a light estimate upon such a hope, the rector felt justified in omitting the passage. The Bishop said he did right.

ALMOST A CAT-ASTROPHE.—The *Old Colony Sentinel* (Mass.) says: An old lady on Sandwich street, Plymouth, a few mornings since, after kindling her fire for breakfast, had a hunt for her cat, whose cries could be plainly heard, and at last found her shut in the stove oven, rapidly dancing from one pair of feet to another, and breathing fearfully short. She was fast being fitted for a game pie.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS are practically exemplified in Spain. A correspondent thus describes the loading of iron ore at Bilboa: "It is a curious sight to see women loading ships with their bulky cargoes, carrying it in baskets on their heads, singing gaily the while, and tripping up and down the steep planks with their short petticoats, brown bare legs, and straight, supple backs."

AT Brattleboro, N. C., in 1868, a farmer who was troubled by deer getting into his field placed some sharp sticks in the ground where they jumped over, and one morning he found one of the sticks broken and the point missing. A few days ago a hunter found in the kidney of a fine deer he had shot the identical piece of the missing stick.

—A paragraphist has puzzled us again. He asks "Why do women always carry their pocket-books as though they considered them on exhibition?"

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

H. A. COBB, ... PRESIDENT
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je10-tf

Saucelito Ferry.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, September 7th, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
(MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:45 and 11 A.M. and 4:30 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 8 A. M. 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

☞ On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 5:15 P.M.

☞ On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A.M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	4 P. M.

H. A. COBB, President,
ap13-tf 327 Montgomery street.

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Also, San Francisco, Eastern and Foreign Magazines at city rates. Leave orders with

A. F. HINMAN,
Agent for the Saucelito Herald,
Office—C Street, near Fifth, San Rafael.
jy22-tf

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WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,

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RAILROAD RESTAURANT,
SAUCELITO,
LOUIS SCHULZE, - - - - Proprietor,

ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. je15-tf

BAY VIEW HOTEL,
BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.
je15-tf GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

A. FOLSOM,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.
No. 531 CALIFORNIA STREET,
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Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship.
Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. jy15-tf

Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.

FOR SALE BY BAKER & HAMILTON, 13 to 19 Front Street, and PILSBURY, WEBB & CO., N. E. corner Front and Pine Streets, San Francisco. au24 tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

IMPERISHABLE.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulse to a worldly prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longing after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry;
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
The kindly words in grief's dark hour
That prove a friend indeed;
The plea for mercy softly breathed,
When justice threatens nigh;
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The presence of a kiss,
And all the trifles sweet and frail
That make up life's first bliss;
If with a firm, unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
These hands have clasped, those lips have met,
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word
That wounded as it fell,
The chilling want of sympathy,
We feel but never tell;
The hard repulse that chills the heart,
Whose hopes were bounding high
In an unfaded record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love,
Be firm and just and true.
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee,
These things shall never die.

SEA SONG.

Rolling along on the merry sea
All day, we sail and sail;
Our ship like a laughing, living thing,
Goes racing with the gale.

At morn we see the sun to rise
Like a warrior fair and brave,
And he throws a million spears of gold
Down on the darksome wave.

At night when on the distant land
A calm holds vale and hill,
We that are on the merry sea,
O, we go rolling still!

We hang a light up in the mast
Like a spark on the ocean blue,
And stars hang out their lights above,
For they are rolling too.

And a merry song or two, we toss
To the stars that roll as free,
And only laugh when the song is lost
In thunder of the sea.

So ship and star go rolling on,
Each to a different shore;
And each awaits the self same voice
When they must roll no more.

—[*Portland Transcript.*

A WARNING.

Toil not for wealth, friend;
It wastes away—it wastes away;
Hoard up your wealth, friend,
While yet you may—while yet you may;
Joy is not gilded,
Mirth has no crown;
Rest seeks the straw bed
Oft as the down.

Strive not for fame, friend,
It rushes past—it rushes past;
And but a name, friend,
If held at last—if held at last.
Peace in the calm soul
Dwelleth secure;
Nestling beside her
Love doth endure.

Set not your heart, friend,
On outward things—on outward things;
They but depart, friend,
On treach'rous wings, on treach'rous wings.
Kindle affection's
Delicate flame,
Purer than riches
Brighter than fame.

GATHERING ROSES.

Out in the shaded porch she stood,
Twining the sweet rose vine,
Said I, "There is one bright rose I see
That I fain would keep as mine."
"I'll toss you your choice," she gaily said,
The rose leaves fluttering o'er her head.

"My rose" said I, "is the largest there,
And if that one you refuse—
The sweetest, brightest, best of all—
None other will I choose."
"Come gather your rose yourself," said she,
Turning her blushing face from me.

Gladly I did her bidding then,
And clasped her hand in mine,
Gathered my rose all close to me
Under the fragrant vine.
"This is the one I want," cried I
Only a kiss for her reply.

THE little girls who go about with baskets and beg for cold victuals are very persistent in St. Louis, and call regularly. The *Journal* says: "One day, when they thus called at Mrs. Smith's, guests were being entertained, but one of the girls nothing abashed, marched up to the table and inquired if there were any cold victuals. Mrs. Smith, slightly vexed at the impudence of the girl, replied, "No, they are all hot." The girl went out on her dignity and her companion, who had remained outside, seeing the empty basket, exclaimed in surprise, "Didn't you get anything?" "No," replied the other, "she was sassy," a remark which was heard by the company at the table, much to their amusement.

LOOSE THREADS.

A WESTERN poet calls the dew the "perspiration of the moon."

IT is not considered civil to ask a milkman for a piece of chalk.

A WOMAN who tells fortunes from a tea-cup is not necessarily a sauceress.

AN artist painted a bee so artistically that a child who touched it got stung.

CURIOUS.—The existence of a fish is actually ova before it even comes to life!

YOU don't often hear of a policeman being run over—they are never in the way.

WHAT is most likely to become a fair-haired woman? Why, a fair-haired little girl, to be sure!

THEY say female compositors get through their copy very rapidly, being anxious to get the last word.

A GREAT SURGICAL OPERATION.—To take the cheek out of a young man, and the jaw out of a scolding woman.

EUROPE is supposed to contain 300,000,000 people, One hundred years ago the estimate was but 60,000,000.

A FACT.—An old friend of Judy's, hearing that a raven will live for two hundred years, has just bought one to try.

A WHEELING man is doing business at the sign of "Homeny, beens, caned corn, caned tomatoes, buckwheet flour, rasons."

OLD LADY—"I see you recover umbrellas. Shopman—"Yes, m'm, lots of 'em." Old Lady—"I want the one I lost last Monday."

THIS is the affecting epitaph on a deceased Block-island captain's tombstone; "He's done a catching cod, and gone to meet his God."

A WESTERN paper, with peculiar standards of value, says that potatoes are one cigar and a drink of whiskey per bushel in Davenport.

"WERE you ever baptized?" inquired an earnest minister of a green candidate. "No—no—o sir! Never only once't and then I fell in!"

A COUNTRY correspondent writes to say that his pig has tied his tail in a knot, and wants to know whether this can be called a pig's-tie!

THOSE who would enjoy good eating should keep good natured. An angry man can't tell whether he is eating boiled cabbage or stewed umbrella.

A WELL-KNOWN comic writer says he would rather be a widower every two years regularly, than to be a lonely, miserable old bachelor for ninety days.

ARTISTIC.—"I'm only drawing from an old master," as a promising youth said when taken in the act of stealing from the till of a former employer.

TOM (meeting Bob at ten o'clock in the morning): "I say, Bob, is it too early for a drink?" Bob: "Yes, my boy, far too early: besides, I have just had a drink."

THE Harpers are said to be utilizing an overstock of railroad maps by sending them over the country to confiding subscribers to thier *Bazar* as fashion patterns.

"WHEN I put my foot down, I'll have you to understand," says Mrs. Nojoker, "that there's something there." On investigation it was found to be a No. 11 shoe.

BEGGARS OF BETHNAL GREEN.—Beggar: "'Arf the money as 'as bin spent on hall that 'ere Science and Hart 'ud 'a made hall us beggars, our wives and children, lushy."

INDUCTIVE FLATTERY.—"That is a portrait of dear papa, before he wore a beard and moustache, you know." "Indeed! How *very* lovely your mamma must have been!"

A YOUNG lady wrote some verses for a country weekly about her birthday, and headed it "May 30th." It almost made her hair gray when it appeared in print "My 30th."

TOO MUCH.—The following congratulatory telegram was lately received by a wedding pair: "Congratulations on your nuptials. May your future troubles be only little ones."

A GOOD deacon being asked to subscribe for a chandelier for the church objected, saying: "Now, what is the use of a chandelier? After you get it you can't get anybody to play on it."

An instance of throwing one's self about, was witnessed a few evenings ago at a party, in the case of a young lady, who, when asked to sing, first tossed her head and then pitched her voice.

CLASSIC.—An auctioneer, at a sale of antiquities, put up a helmet, with the following candid observation: "This, ladies and gentlemen, is a helmet of Romulus, the Roman Founder; but whether he was a brass or iron founder, I cannot tell."

A YOUNG lady at a recent fashionable wedding in New York seated heself on the back of a pew for better observation, but seriously interrupted the ceremony by an involuntary somersault and attempt to stand on her head in the pew just behind.

A MINISTER who was preaching a funeral sermon became warmed with his "subject," and, pointing to the corpse which lay before him, exclaimed—"Here, brethren, we have before us a living witness and a standing monument of the frailty of human hopes."

CHICAGO is all excitement over a man who plays billiards with his nose instead of a cue. He chalks the somewhat prominent organ and then pushes the ball about the table by means of a series of collusions. He has succeeded in making a run of nine points.

GEORGE SELWYN once affirmed, in company, that no woman ever wrote a letter without a postcript. "My next letter shall refute you!" said Lady G. Selwyn soon after received a letter from her ladyship, when, after her signature stood: P. S.—"Who is right now, you or I!"

"I AM a self-made man," said a native of Stonington the other day to a New York gentleman, with whom he had been driving a sharp bargain. "Glad to hear you say so," responded the New Yorker, who had been worsted in the trade, "for it relieves the Lord of a great responsibility."

WHAT is the world coming to, when even the babes exhibit such alarming precocity as did a little seven-year old charmer in Brattleboro', who, the other day, sent her "beau" a love letter couched in the following apt and possibly familiar words; "They that seek me early shall find me."

SAYS the Boston *Traveller:* One of the most ludicrous incidents possible occurred in an auction room in this city, on Saturday, where a mammoth painting is on exhibition, of Adam and Eve, and Cain and Abel. An Irishman asked a bystander, "Who is it there?" "Adam and Eve and their children," was the reply. A lady standing by, said, *sotto voce*, to her companion, "Why, I didn't know they had any children."

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 3, 1873.

BREAD—There has continued a fair demand for local consumption and the interior with only a moderate export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 8c ₱ lb; Boston do, 6½c: Butter do, 6½c; Cream do, 8c; Graham do, 7c; Picnic do, 6½c; do extra, 8c; Soda do, 4½c; do extra, 6c; Santa Clara do, 8c; Sugar do, 7½c; Water do, 6½c; Oyster do, 7c; Seed Cake, 10c; Jenny Lind do, 8½c; Ginger Nuts, 15c; Congress Cakes, 20c; Albert Biscuits, 18c; Excelsior do, 14c; La Grand do, 8c; Medallion do, 14c; Milk do, 8c; do fancy, 9c; Nic Nac do, 15c; Overland do, 8c; Pearl do, 14c; Wafer do, 8c; Wine do, 8c; Ship do, 3½c; Pilot Bread, 4½c: do extra, 5c; Saloon Pilot, 6c; Ginger Cakes, 8½c; Lemon do, 9c.

FLOUR—The local trade has been very quiet, while for export but little inquiry has existed. Quotations show no change since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 4000 bbls California extra, 1500 do Oregon extra and 2000 do California superfine, partly for export, at current rates.

WHEAT—The market has remained firm, at steady prices, during the past week, the receipts continuing fair. Sales aggregate about 50,000 sks fair to choice at $1 90@2. Quotable at the close at $1 90@2 for fair to choice ₱ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed yesterday at 12s 6d@12s 8d for average and 12s 10d@13s for Club ₱ cental—an advance of 3d since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has been quiet, at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5000 sks at $1 30@1 45 for coast and bay feed and brewing. At the close we quote coast at $1 30@1 35 and bay at $1 37½@1 45, the latter for choice brewing, ₱ 100 lbs.

OATS—The demand has been light, at unchanged rates during the past week. Quotable at the close at $2@2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have been light during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $16 @24 for ordinary to choice ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quetable at $8@9 ₱ ton for cargo lots.

CORN—Quotable at $1 30@1 32@ ₱ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market has ruled steady, and the following are the jobbing rates; For all kinds, 3½@4¾c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The receipts have been fair, with a light demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at $1@1 25; Carolinas, $1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Market firm at $2@3 25 ₱ 100 lbs, according to quality.

RYE—Quotable at $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $2@2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 3½@4c; Flax, 3c; and Mustard, 1½@2½c ₱ lb.

HIDES—The market continues at unchanged rates. Sales of 1580 California dry, usual selection, at 17@18c; 1370 salted at 8@9c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Market remains inactive at 8c ₱ lb.

WOOL—There have been very few transactions under this head since our last weekly review, the holidays interfering with trade. In the absence, therefore, of any sales worthy of mention we continue last week's quotations, which are as follows: Fall, burry, 13@15c; good to choice, 17@21c; extra choice, 22½c ₱ lb.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, 75c@$2 ₱ box; Limes, $15@17 50 ₱ M; Cherries, 8@18c ₱ lb; Pears, 50c@$2 ₱ box; Figs, 8c ₱ lb; Grapes, native, 3@4c, other kinds, 15@20c ₱ lb; Malaga Lemons, $10@12 ₱ box, Australia, $4 ₱ 100; Cranberries, $14@15 ₱ bbl; Bananas, $2@4 ₱ bunch; Oranges, $40@50 ₱ M.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter continues firm at quotations. Eggs are steady. Cheese firm. We quote:

——BUTTER—California fresh roll, 50@60c for fair to choice; firkin, 30@35c; Eastern firkin, ordinary to fair, 18@22½c, choice, 30@35c.

——CHEESE—California, 12@16c; Eastern, 14@16c.

——EGGS—California, 54@55c ₱ dozen.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

——HAMS—California, 13½@15c ₱ lb; Oregon, nominal, 16c; Eastern do, 17@18c.

——BACON—California, 12½@13c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14½@15c do, clear, 12@13c.

——LARD—California, 11@13c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tcs, 10½@11c; do in cases, 12@12½c; do in kegs, 11½@12c.

FRESH MEATS—The market has remained quite steady at unchanged rates since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers

——BEEF—First quality, 8@9c; second and third qualities, 5@7c ₱ lb.

——VEAL—At 7@11c ₱ lb.

——MUTTON—At 8c ₱ lb.

——LAMB—8@10c ₱ lb.

——PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8¼@9c; on foot, grain-fed, 6@6¼c ₱ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies have been liberal with a good demand at lower rates since our last weekly review.

——FOWLS—Hens, large, $7 50@8 50; Spring Chickens, $4 50@6; Roosters, $7@8 ₱ dozen.

——DUCKS—Tame at $10@12 ₱ dozen.

——GEESE—Tame at $15@18 ₱ doz.

——TURKEYS—Alive, 16@18c; Dressed, 16@19c ₱ lb.

——QUAIL—$2@2 12½ ₱ doz.

——DUCKS—Wild, $2@5 ₱ doz.

——HARE—$3@3 50 ₱ doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 75c@$1 each.
CHICKENS—Large, 75c each.
DUCKS—Tame, $1 each.
HARE—37½c each.
RABBITS—16⅔c each.
PIGEONS—Tame, $2 50@3 ₱ doz.
GEESE—Tame, $1 50@2 each.
TURKEYS—25@27c ₱ lb.
SNIPE—$2 50@3 ₱ dozen.
QUAIL—$2 25 ₱ doz.
DUCKS—Wild, 37½c@$1 ₱ pair.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P, it is afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

January	HIGH WATER. A. M.		HIGH WATER. P. M.		LOW WATER. A. M.		LOW WATER. P. M.	
	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Ft
4....	4 55	4'6	4 08	4'5	10 06	1'9	10 25	0'3
5....	5 42	4'6	5 27	4'2	11 12	1'7	11 20	0'8
6....	6 29	4'7	6 61	3'8	....	...	0 20	1'4
7....	7 15	4'9	8 08	3'6	0 16	1'4	1 26	1'1
8....	8 02	5'1	9 25	3'6	1 11	1'8	2 29	0'6
9....	8 49	5'3	10 32	3'8	2 04	2 1	3 28	0'2
10....	9 30	5'5	11 24	4'0	2 55	2'2	4 21	-0'2

SUN—January 4.

Sun rises.....7 25 | Sun sets.....4 46

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
SUNDAY, Dec. 1st, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale; making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 30, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 15, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)
Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), *6 30, 6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 30, 7 55 and 10 10 P. M.
Leave Oakland, *6 40, 8 50, 9 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 8 05 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)
Leave Haywards (for San Francisco), *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.
Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05, and 5 30 P. M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent. d3

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 6th, 1872,
PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco For Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:40 A.M.
For San Jose and Way Stations at *3:20 and †4.40 P.M.

* Saturdays at 2:30 P. M. † Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Trains will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A.M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P.M.

A. N. TOWNE, A. C. BASSETT,
General Superintendent. Assistant Superintendent
J. L. WILLOUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

LEAVE WHARF CORNER of First and Brannan streets, on the 1st of every month, punctually at noon, for **Yokohama** and **Hongkong** connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for **Shanghai, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.**
When the sailing date falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday.
January 6th—CHINA, Capt. Cobb.
There will be no departure January 16th, February 16th, or March 16th.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Leave punctually at 12 o'clock noon on the **7th, 17th and 27th** of each month, for **Panama,** and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid Steamers from **Aspinwall** for **New York.**
When the sailing date falls on Sunday the steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday.
Steamers of the **17th** and **27th** will call at **Manatlan** and **Manzanillo.**
All Steamers connect at **Acapulco** for **all Central American Ports.**
All steamers will touch at **San Diego and Acapulco,**
January 17—CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly.
Through tickets sold to and from **Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.**

SAN DIEGO BRANCH.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Steamer will leave for above ports **Every Thursday at 9 A. M.**
Returning will leave San Diego every Monday and San Pedro Tuesday.
For temporary arrangements see notice below.

For Monterey, San Simeon and San Luis Obispo.

Steamer ——————, Captain ——————— will sail as above at **9 A. M.** on **alternate Wednesdays,** viz: **Jan. 1st, 15th and 29th.**
Returning will leave San Luis Obispo on alternate Mondays.
Through bills of lading, signed, and through tickets sold from and to all ports on the San Diego route to and from New York, Europe, Mexico, and Central America at **San Francisco Tariff Rates.**
ja2 S. K. HOLMAN, Acting Agent.

ja20-tf